A VARIED CAREER.

A Veteran Soldier who Fought Indlans, Mexicans and Rebels.

Standing in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol the other morning, gazing intently at the surroundings, was an aged man. His long, white following: "James Smith, the soldier and In- Bartholomew County, Ind., where for three hair and beard, corresponding together with | dian fighter." the deep-traced lines upon his face, told that he had seen the hardships of many years.

"I am a stranger here," he said to a bystander, "this being my first visit to the Capital of the country for which I have been stranger. through three wars to defend. My name is County, Pa., 82 years ago. I left my home when I was 16 years old; went first to Cincinnati, O.; from there I went to Dearborn County, Ind., and worked on the farm of Jesse L. Holthe West. I took a contract to cut cord-wood at the mouth of that river, where the second largest city of the United States, in population,

land-claim to a New Yorker for \$2,500, and | Congress. thought I had made a splendid trade. I left there, and went to St. Louis and enlisted in the army for the Fiorida war. I was assigned to command of the regiment, with Lieut. Belger | man, of Indiana, and is your name William? as Adjutant; Capt. Joseph D. Searight commanded the company, with J. B. Todd and S. J. Osgood as Licutenants, while John Stanley was Orderly-Sergeant. When his term of en-

ordered to Fort Leavenworth, then known as for help and took you out.' the Indian country, to suppress an outbreak of the Pottawatomie Indians on Cane Creek. We captured the entire band, which ended that campaign. After that we were ordered to me your hand, my dear old friend; this brings Florida to fight the Seminole Indians. The | me back to childhood days,' said the Congressregiment was put on boats at St. Louis, and | man. 'What can I do for you?' transported to New Orleans. From there we went to Dead Man's Bay, in Florida, where we | the Interior in which I need assistance to get had plenty of hard fighting with the Chief of | fixed,' I told him briefly. the Seminole tribe and his chief warrior, Billy

"After we had been in Florida several overtaken by night. Hurlburt, who was in ago, but now it is mine.' command, ordered us to bivouac for the night, cross a small creek which lay between them | and the weary soldier will be at rest." and the camp, they were fired on by the Indisns and the entire party killied. The horses | moved on with feeble tread toward the west escaped and went on to the post, which gave the alarm that they had been killed by Indians. On our march the next morning we met a detachment of Harney's Dragoons in search of us. At the water's edge of the creek we found the dead bodies of Hurlburt and his men. After they had been shot the Indians had beaten their brains out with pine knots. We took the bodies to the post and buried them.

"I must tell you a little story on myself," said the veteran. "I was very fond of wild honey. I was out one day about two miles from the camp looking for bee-trees, and was walking leisurely along the bank of a creek, not thinking about Indians, when suddenly two white swaps flew out of the creek. As quick as a flash it occurred to me that Indians were near, and a few seconds settled the question, for I discovered three Ind an warriors creeping out of the thick underbrush. By the time I saw them they fired on me. I returned the salute in the same manner, and started on a dead run for the camp, with the three Indians after me. We had a good foot-race for two miles, but I finally reached the outpost and fell breathless on the sand. The Surgeon, Dr. Leavenworth, brought me out all right, The Indians got so close to the camp that a mounted squad of dragoons soon overtook and

"A few days after that our mail-carrier was caught by some Indians and carried 40 miles distant to their camp in a swamp, and tortured four days by slow burning with pine faggots. Maj. Hoffman, with a detachment of the regiment, went in pursuit of them through the everglades and swamps for three days, and he finally succeeded in killing and capturing the entire band. The captives were sent west of the Mississippi River.

"The regiment experienced some very rough service in the Florida war. The country was anything but desirable in which to conduct an Indian war. They had every advantage of the soldiers, for they knew every blind path and trail, and could hide in the underbrush and creep up on us before we knew it. The face of the country was densely covered with thick undergrowth, which they took advantage of. We suffered greatly from sickness. I have only related briefly a few of the incidents and these that you may know that I have been

"What did you do after you came out of the army?" asked his newly-formed acquaintance. After serving out my time in Florida I was honorably discharged from the United States gaged in steamboating on the Mississippi River between that city and St. Louis. I had built up a nice trade, and was saving money with a view of retiring to some active business place broke out with Mexico I sold out my river interest and joined the Western army, Col. Stephen Kearny was ordered to take a command to Santa Fe, with a view of invading northern Mexico and holding Upper California, We left Fort Leavenworth in June, 1846, with less than five minutes be a be enjoying the 1,800 men. Col. Doniphan commanded the all-firedest whating a poy over got. See? The regiment to which I belonged. We had two old man is hustling in the orchard for a lost the Laclede Rangers. It was a hard march | there is a meeting.' tree to give us shelter, a torrid sun on our steamboat?" heads and backs and the burning sands at our fect, and our bodies fauned by hot winds which most as hot as the blast from a blacksmith's believe. The plains were lined with buffalo, antelope and deer, whilst droves of 13 years old, and has had freekles ever since his black welves and cayotes followed our train to first birthday. It is Saturday afternoon, and feed on the offal of the animals butchered for our food and the carcauses of those that died. Water and food became scarce, and we had to march on half rations. If ever you saw a thankful set of men in your life it was Gen. Kearny's command when we reached Santa Fe. We took possession of the place, and the artillery gave a salute to the old flag.

"In September Col. Doniphan movd down the Rio Grande and fought the battle of Bracito. It was during our march from Santa Fe into California that I met the greatest of all Ameriof him the better I liked him. I was with him | science, on several of his daring encounters with Indians and Mexicans. At the close of the war I went into California and tried my luck at digging for gold. I made some good strikes, to their graves, and then made everything and had my ups and downs like all miners. The O. K. by putting up a \$500 stone with a spread Indians became so hostile and murdered the eagle angel on top. whites so unmercifully that I organized a military company to protect them, called the Pacific Rangers. We had many narrow escapes for our scalps. My company was composed of work well. On one occasion our little band was | is his statement : "The minority report recomattacked by 400 savage Indians. We had 123 mending the restriction of the Ritual as it was such heavy odds we fought them 12 hours be- word of discussion the minority report was fore we put them to flight. We counted 230 | adopted by an overwhelming vote," dead and wounded, while our loss was 10 killed and 24 wounded.

"In 1853 I returned East across the plains; went to St. Jo, Mo., where I remained until the next Spring. On the 21st day of May, 1854, I started with a wagon-train across the plains gotten gains." for California. We reached the land of gold in September of that year. I remained on the punishment, I suppose?" Pacific coast until 1859, when I returned to Missouri, and remained there until the commencement of the war of the rebellion, when I enlisted in the army for the war in the Sum. The blood is the source of health. Keep it pure

years of the late war with that King of Scouts, Kit Carson. I remained with him until the close of the war. I have in my pocket a token | The Able Assistant of the Sons' Commander-inof remembrance which Kit gave me when we

parted in Santa Fe," From a well-worn buckskin case the old

"I prize this more than anything I possess," said the old hero of three wars, as the tears rolled down his cheek.

"I have 16 scars on my body from wounds James Smith, of Idaho. I was born in Putnam | received in the three wars through which I have passed. I have never asked for a pension. For the past 18 years I have been living a quiet life, farming and speculating in mining property in Idaho and Utah. I would have never man for some years. As I grew older, I was | seen this beautiful city if I had not come here not content to live on a farm. I hired to on business before the Departments. I ex-George W. Cohren to work on a flatbeat be- pected to find my Congressman here. I was tween Cincinnati and New Orleans. I was informed that he was in Idaho looking out for fond of that kind of life, and fellowed the Mis- a United States Senatorship, so I was comsissippi River and its tributaries for some time, | pletely undone, I did not know a human being I finally left the Mississippi and struck out for | in this great city. While standing at the door that leads into the House of Representatives, for Abe Fullerton on the Chicago River, I I heard someone call the name of Holman. saved my money and entered a land-ciaim That name sounded familiar to me, and I thought of Jesse L. Holman, of Dearborn County, Ind., whom I had worked for when I was a young man. I asked the Doorkeeper if "I finally, after much hard work, sold my a gentleman by the name of Holman was in

"'Oh, yes; I will bring him out for you.' "It was not long before he came back with a gentleman whom he said was Judge Holman. Co. F, 6th U. S. Inf. Maj. Hoffman was in I said to him, 'Are you a son of Jesse L. Hol-

"'I am,' he said; 'and that is my name.' ". Then you will remember me, if you are. Do you remember the time when you and your two little sisters were playing on the top of a listment expired, I was appointed to his rank, which position I held until the close of the to pass through, and all of you fell to the bottom and could not get out? The hired man "Soon after I joined the regiment we were on the farm was passing by and heard your cries

"'I do,' said the Judge. "'I am the man that did it." "Then your name is James Smith. Give

"'I have a matter before the Department of

"He took it all in at a glance. "' Come along with me; we will go now.' "It was not long before we were with the months Lieut. Osgood resigned, on account of Secretary, and in two days everything was poor health. Lieut. Hurlburt, who had recently fixed. After my business was arranged to my graduated from West Point, was assigned to satisfaction, I called to thank him and bid him the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of a last farewell. He asked if he could do any-Osgood. Hurlburt was a gallant young soldier, thing else for me. I told him there was nothbut did not see much active service with us be- | ing more; he had made me happy and comfore he was killed. We had been on an eight- fortable for the remaining days of my old age, days' scout and returning to the post, and "'One good turn always deserves another,' when within a few miles of the camp were said the Judge. 'It was your turn 50 years

"I shall now return to my Western home and for me to bring the men into camp the | without a care or trouble to worry me and next morning. He took three men as an escort, await the last long roll-call to the unknown and started for the post. As they attempted to | world, where the wicked cease from troubling As these words fell from his lips the old man

> door of the Capitol. The New First Reader.

[Detroit Free Press.] HONEST HENRY. This boy is named Henry Parker. His parents live in that humble cottage at the foot father works in a sawmill, and the mother does all in her power to help him make a living. She has worn the same bonnet for 22 years, and she goes barefooted every Summer to save shoe leather. Ah! she is indeed a true wife, and Mr. Parker has often blest the day he found her.

year his fond mother said to him: "Henry, let us surprise your dear father tonight. He toils all day long. He works 10 hours for nine hours' pay, and he never strikes. Let us surprise him with something new for

Henry is now 12 years old. One day last

With all my heart!" exclaimed little Henry as he left his play. "What shall it be?" "A fine fat custard, my boy. You run over to Mrs. Thompson's and ask her to lend me a bowl, three eggs, a cup of sugar and a pint of milk, and I will make the custard,"

two barrels of sugar, a carload of eggs and a hogshead of milk?" "Probably more than that, but when you have a good neighbor don't let go."

"But, mamma, don't you already owe her

Little Henry departed in buoyant spirits, and as he was about to cross the bridge he esdiscovered that it was a large, fat wallet. He picked it up and opened it, to find that it contained several hundred dollars. No one was in sight; no one had seen him. An evil voice whispered to him to take the money and throw the wallet away, and for a moment he was tempted. But for a moment only. Then he

lifted up his bead and said aloud: "No, I will not do it. This boodle belongs to Judge Gherkin, who lives in the biggest house in town and lends money at 18 per cent.

I will carry it straight to his office." He did so. The Judge counted over the money to see if it was all right, and then smiled upon the honest lad and said: "Boy, I thank you, and this next Fall I'll

experiences in my long life. I only tell you give you two shillings a cond for sawing up my Honest Henry ran home to tell the good

news, and his mother laid her hand on his head "My son, you did right. I am proud of you. Now run along after those things, and if you army and returned to New Orleans, and en. | are not back in three ticks of the clock I'll

warm your jacket till you can't holler!" JAMES AND HIS FATHER, "Here is a boy. His name is James. He is 12 years old. He is sitting under the shade of in the West and settling down for life; but a tree eating plums, while his father thinks he

such was not to be my fate. When the war is in school laying the foundation to become a great statesman. "Is it wrong ... James to deceive his father?" Wery wrong.

"Will be come to some bad and?" "He may not be hanged for murder, but in

companies from St. Louis, under Capts. Fisher | scythe-stone. He is hustling straight for James. and Weightman, and Capt. Hudson commanded | James is looking chalky below the eyes. Now across the barren plains, with neither bush nor | "And is that noise made by a calliope on a

"Oh, no, the noise is made by James alone." WILLIAM AND THE GRAVE. "Here is a boy named William, Named after William the Conqueror. He is half-past

he is on his way to the graveyard," "What has he in his hand?" "A bouquet of flowers for his sister's grave." "Did he lose a sister?" "He did. She was a sweet little thing, aged

eight years." "And he loved her?" "Off and on, same as all boys do. He isn't going to visit her because he loved her."

"Then why?" "Because he caused her death by pushing her off the steps, and he is going up there to can Plainsmen, Kit Carson, and the more I saw cry and leave the bouquet to ease his con-

" Isn't that deceptive?" "Yes, but we all do it. Lots of husbands have broken their wives' hearts and sent them

The Ritual. Comrade H. A. Jones, Co. E, 6th N. H., Leyden, Mass., takes exception to our statement as Mexicans, Spaniards, half-breeds, and Amerito to the action of the National Encampment in bury him in our private graveyard—some day. cans. It was a rough crowd, but they did their regard to the Ritual, for actual accuracy. This men for action. It was a fight for life. Against | before the last revision, and without a single

Profits of Illness. [Smith, Gray & Co's Monthly.] "That house," remarked a citizen, pointing out an edifice to a visitor, " was built by ill

"It belongs to an embezzler who escaped "Oh, no; it was built by one of our promineut physicians."

CLAY D. HEROD.

Chlef. Clay D. Herod, the Adjutant-General of the Sons of Veterans, was born in the little village man drew forth a medal, made of pure ham- of Troy, in Davis County, Iowa, April 17, 1859, mered gold in the shape of a heart. On one and was just two years old when the breaking | pleasant as peaches. side was a medallion head of Kit Carson and out of the war called his father to the defense on the other that of an Indian chief. En- of his country. The years of the war were graved on one side were these words: "Kit spent in his native village, where he first Carson, to his friend James Smith." On the attended school at the Odd Fellows Academy. other side, under the Indian's head, was the At the close of the war the family moved to years he, with a brother and sister, attended the District school. But in 1869 the pioneer fever again took so strong hold on his father that he placed his family in a prairie schooner and "Did you ever get wounded?" asked the | made the overland ivoyage to Sunny Kansas, where he settled at Osage Mission, in Neosho



and Chanute until 1885, when he was elected Superintendent of the Erie schools, which the solicitation of Gen. Webb to become his

Adjutant-General. He has always taken an active part in politics, being a Republican, and firm believer in the enforcement of the prohibitory law and a zealous advocate of pension legislation and the giving of local patronage to the soldiers of the late war.

Mr. Herod derives his eligibility to the Order of Sons of Veterans from his father, Robert W. Herod, who enlisted at the first call for troops, and served, in all, four years and four months, first in the 7th Mo. Cav. and To attempt to express our words by fewer will and mornings, and during vacations, to pay his afterward in Co. C. 7th Iowa Cav.

Gen. Herod first joined the Sons of Veterans as a charter member of Abe Lincoln Camp, 60, Erie, Kan., and was its first First Lieutenant. At the State Eucampment at Abilene, held in of the Kansas Division, to succeed Col. Webb, and at the next Encampment, at Winfield, was unanimously re-elected. During his two years of office as Colonel the Division increased from 44 Camps and 975 members to 94 Camps and 2,071 members, having more than doubled in of Long Hill. They are poor, but honest. The | both the number of Camps and in the mem-

He has attended the Des Moines, Wheeling, Paterson and St. Joseph National Encampments, and was appointed by Gen. Abbott Chaplain-in-Chief on his staff at Des Moines, and was reappointed by Gen. Griffin last year. He has always been a stanch supporter of L. J. Webb for Commander-in-Chief, and of course feels enthusiastic at his election.

Brother Herod was married in October, 1878, when only 19, to Miss Sarah E. Foore, the daughter of a pioneer Kansas farmer, and one child (a boy, two years old) completes the family. He is a prominent Knight of Pythias, being a member of the famous Erie Division, No. 16, U. R. K. of P., which carried off the second prize at Milwaukee in July. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and member of the M. E. Church and Y.M.C.A., and his 21 years' residence in Neosho County has steadily increased his popularity, until it can truthfully be said that no man of his age in the country has a greater list of friends and acquaintances than he; and we think Gen. Webb could have appointed no man in Kansas who would have pleased the pied an object in the road. Going closer, he | boys of the Sunflower State more than his appointment of Brother Herod.

The Arizona Kicker. [Detroit Free Press.] We extract the following from the last issue

of The Arizon : Kicker: The; Got Left.-Feeling the need of a few days' rest from brain work, we hied ourself to Jim's Feak last week, to remain about 10 days. Soon after supper a stranger approached us and gave us a hint that the boys were planning a serenade, and that we had better have a speech

In this Western country some words have a sweet, soft music by the band, with a call from a lot of jolly good fellows, or it may mean a visit from the gang who are provided with a rope but no music. In order to be on the safe | h to suggest either of the sounds.-EDITOR side we took up a temporary home in a thicket, | NATIONAL TRIBUNE. and from thonce discovered that this was to be a rope serenade. Some of the boys from Johnson's Ranch had determined to lynch us us a great moral warning, but while they were hunting for us around the hotel we were meandering through the jack-pines and midnight

darkness to safer quarters. go on a hunt after the odd one.

to prove that we had an active band in it and | E., Michigan University; 14 years Professor C. were responsible for Judge Johnson's death. E. in Iowa State University; St. Charles, La. At the Coroner's inquest, held on the same afternoon, Major Bliss testified;

"I was sitting at a table in the Red Cross saloon with the Editor of 'The Kicker.' We were there to talk over the McKinley bill and to take the initiatory steps toward establishing another Sunday-school. Judge Johnson came in. He was pretty drunk. He saw Bob Wharton at a table beyond us and pulled his gun. | their claims allowed? The Editor of 'The Kicker' kindly asked him to put it up, and offered him a year's subscription to the paper to go home and take a nap,

The Judge refused and pressed forward to get a shot. Next moment Wharton dropped him." This was the truth and the whole truth, and yet our jealous-pated contemporary, hoping he had a hold on us, tried his hardest to make out that but for us there would have been no shooting! We used to refer to him as toothless, knockkneed, bow-legged, lop-eared, hump-backed, white-livered, cross-eyed, and so on. We have a mortgage on his whole outfit, and we used to threaten to foreclose on it. We used to meet him on the street and scare him into kneeling down and begging our pardon. We now let

when he has tired us completely out.

They are Wrong.-Those of our citizens who are asserting that our late trouble with the postmaster was caused by jealousy of his place on our part are doing us a grave injustice. True, we were a candidate for postmaster, and true, also, we are a mighty sight better man for the place than the present incumbent, but we are not jealous. Wanamaker refused to appoint us and we refuse to wear, Wanamaker's clothing. It's an even thing thus far.

The trouble began as soon as this man entered the postoffice. He held back our mail and made us weary in many other ways. We pounded him half to death one day and for two months he was a model postmaster. Then champion the soldiers have among the great pahe got sassy and shot at us, and we left a bullet | pers of the country. The best way to help all mer of 1861. I acted as scout most of the four by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, Sold by druggists in his shoulder. That lasted him until the exterans is by getting it more subscribers.

T. S. McCLELLAND. other day. He then got on his ear and tried to prick us with a bowie-knife, and in sheer self-defense we shot off a part of his left ear and banged him with the butt of the revolver. It was in the interest of the whole public. He'll be on deck in a week, and for the next

SPELLING REFORM.

Ideas By Our Correspondents.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: While in conversation with four schoolmarms about spelling reform and the new digraph characters for | this State. Already the press throughout the | Whence did the names of our Presidents origing," etc., I suggested that there were already too many characters, and that the final "e" in monosyllables to designate a long sound to the preceding vowel might be dispensed with by using an apostrophe after the vowel, and thus County.

Here his early life was like that of other boys spent on the frontier, where Indians and the long or name sound of "u," being properly to public notice. coyotes were plenty, and churches and school- a diphthong sound, might well be represented houses were only seen in the towns and villages. by an apostrophe, like the Greek aspirate, or For six years he attended the schools of Osage | letter "i" preceding it, thus leaving to each Mission, graduating therefrom in 1875 at the its most common or short sound without desigage of 16. At 17 he commenced teaching a nating mark; also that the short-and-obtuse country school, and continued teaching for 13 | sound of "e," "i," "u" and "y" is sufficiently years, first in the District schools and after- indicated by the succeeding letter "r" without wards in the graded schools of Osage Mission | the use of either of them, and that they might be dropped entirely without ambiguity whatever resulting; also, that "q" and "x" might well be spared from the lower case, (I spoke as an old typesetter standing beside a case,) and give more room for the j" z's" and "j's" along the left side of the case; "c" or "k" being an equivalent to "q," and "cs," "ks" or "gz" the equivalent to "x"; that either of these letters, so rarely used, would scarcely be missed; and in order to illustrate my idea proceeded to set it up at the case, composing and "compositing" it on the spur of the moment, to show how it would look. Under the circumstances, perhaps, I peppered the paper with too many apostrophes and salted it with too many "i's," but as the schoolmarms said they could read it a distinctive and new character for each vowel sound, I concluded to send it on to you to see what you would say to it, not that I advocated it as a system, but presented it as a suggestion to reformers that the true direction might be in reducing rather than adding to the characters of the printer's lower case. Let them look back to the printed matter of a century ago, inclosed, and notice that the digraphs have been discarded, and they may perceive the difficulty of adopting any new characters with the consent of printers, and that, perhaps, the position he held for four years and was elected | true line of reform should be towards reducing | for the fifth, but resigned in the Spring of last and simplifying the use of such characters as year to take editorial charge of the Erie Sen- we have. I agree with you that the adoption tinel. He sold the Sentinel in May of this year, of any system should be gradual and can be and was appointed to a clerkship in the Pension | brought about best and most quickly by the Office at Topeka, which position he resigned at | united action of our daily and weekly newspapers, and that with their help it will "do it itself."-Joseph A. STUART, Dracut, Mass. REMARKS.

While many of our correspondent's ideas are correct, we must disagree radically with his assertion that there are too many characters in our alphabet. There are too few. All orthoe-PRESENT LETTERS.

Keep b, d, f, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, t, v and z for their present sounds-14 in all.

15. Let c represent ch, as in which. 16. Let g always be hard, as in glove. 17. Let s always be soft, as in sister.

18. Let y always be a consonant, as in yell. 19. Let w always be a consonant, as in well. 20. Let a always be long, as in fate.

21. Let e always be long, as in feet. 22. Let i always be long, as in file. 23. Let o always be long, as in hole. 24. Let u always be long, as ia mule.

NEW LETTERS. 25. To represent the sound of a in fat, " " a in father. " " a in ball. 28. " " " " e in met. 29. " " " " i in pin. " " o fn bond. 30, " " " " oo in groove. 31. " " ss ss of in boil. 32. " " 33. " a w ow in scowl. 36. " " " th in breath. at th in breathe. es es es sh in wish.

39, " " zh in pleasure. 40, " " " ng in sing. It has been suggested by eminent philologists and we think that the suggestion is a good one-that instead of using new letters for the different vowel sounds, we use the present ation. Since his admission to the bar Mr. thought the lowness of its origin." To illusvowels, marked as they are in the dictionaries, where pronunciation is given. This would leave but 10 or 12 new letters necessary. It has also been suggested that the character for | in contact, throughout the entire country. double meaning. A "serenade" may mean | th, as in "thin," be made by combining the t and h and d and h for th, as in "there." The objection to this is that there is nothing in tor

Believes in Both Reforms.

express my high appreciation of your position | by the sweat of his brow. By industry and on the questions of spelling reform and passen- economy he has prospered in his profession, and ger rates on railroads. I am an original spell- ranks among the leading lawyers of the State. ing reformer, becoming specially interested in Mr. McClelland is a member of the Grand In one sense, we don't blame the boys so | the subject in 1859,'60, while a student preparing | Army of the Republic, and is enrolled in George much. An occasional hanging adds zest and for college. Contrary to my plans, however, H. Thomas Post, No. 5, at Chicago. - Veteran, gusto to this Western life, and it is very rare I prepared for three years of war first, and | Chicago, Ill. that the victim's friends can claim that any | for college afterwards. Railroading, as a mistake was made. In another sense, the boys | branch of engineering with which I have had are to be blamed for their lack of taste. We to do, I have given more or less attention to for have it on good authority that they meant to | many years, both in the field and for 14 or more hang us with an old mule chain. There were | years in the university. These personal facts 30 of them in the crowd. We make no have nothing to do with the question, further boasts, but let our readers watch for develop- | than to assure you, perhaps, that I do not inments. We'll have sheriffs and detectives here | tend to be impertinent when I say that you after at least 31 of them, before the week is | are, in my opinion, entirely correct on both out, and then we shall borrow a shot-gun and | questions, and that you have stated the advantages to be derived from a reform on those questions clearly and with moderation. The Sold Again .- Our esteemed contemporary has advantages to be derived from such reforms, made another dismal failure. On Monday he judiciously carried out, would far exceed, I came out in a double leaded two-column article | think, the expectations of most friends of the on the Wharton shooting case and tried his best | proposed reforms, -P. H. PHILBRICK, U. S. C.

Several Questions. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you please answer the following questions: 1. How much money was paid to pensioners

in the year 1889? 2. How much will it take annually when the last issue under the act of June 27, 1890, get

3. How much money is there in the Treasury now? 4. Why has New Jersey two Capitals? -W. C. LEDFORD, Co. F, 2d N. C., Elf, N. C. ANSWERS.

1. \$88,275,113.28.

2. It is impossible to say accurately until the Pension Bureau gets fairly to work on the mass of new claims filed. No one can say even approximately how many claims will be filed under it, nor what the average allowance will be. It is estimated that for a few years the annual expenditure of the Ponsion Bureau will be in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000 annually. It may, however, be either considerably less or

3. The total amount of money in the Treasury on the 1st of September was \$587,159,773.51, of which \$85,318,869.85 is available for any expenditure provided by law. The remainder is gold and silver held for the redemption of the greenbacks, gold and silver certificates, Treasury notes, and the payment of matured bonds and accrued interest. 4. New Jersey has but one Capital-Trenton.

In 1665 the seat of government of the infant Colony was established at Elizabethtown by Philip Carteret, the first royal Governor. The Revolutionary Legislature sat at Princeton, but in 1790 the Capital was established at Trenton, where it has since remained. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only

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A Private Soldier Candidate for Senator from Illinois.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In a reported interview had a few days ago by a representathree months he'll work like a steer and be as tive of one of the Chicago papers with Gov. Palmer, that gentleman was made to say that the ex-soldiers of Illinois were justly entitled to ing paper you find that a man with the same representation in the United States Senate, and name as yourself figured in the Police Court would insist upon one member. Illinois sent | last night, it is likely to attract your attention. over 250,000 men into the war, and, excepting Oglesby and Logan, no soldier has ever been | is probably no name of greater interest to any elected to the Upper House of Congress from | citizen than the name of the Chief Magistrate. State have begun to agitate this question, and | nate? available candidates are being sought for. have made mention of Thomas S. McClelland, | found to be derived from humble sources. of the Chicago bar, who served in the army, to public notice.

He was born in Sharon, Pa., about 50 years ago. His ancestors migrated to Pennsylvania in the very early colonial days, and were among the pioneers of the western part of that State. The family is of Scotch origin, and have a place in early Scotch history and romance. When Mr. McClelland was a mere child his parents moved from Pennsylvania to southern Indiana, near Evansville, where he resided until his 15th year, when he left the parental roof to brave life with its vicissitudes on his own responsibility. Having no money to pay for transportation, he made his way on foot to near Lacon, Ill., where he engaged to work on a farm at \$13 per month, with a little extra per diem during the harvest season. Having had the advantage of a common-school education, in the Winter of 1857, '58, he was employed to teach a school some six or eight miles west of Pontiac, having the previous Summer attended school himself at Bloomington. At the close of the school term, in March, 1858, having saved about \$200, he entered the Academical Department of Beloit College. At quite as readily as that of the reformers using | the end of two years and one term he was prepared to enter the Freshman class in the Summer of 1860. Before his first college year was over Mr. Lincoln was elected President of the United States, the slave-holding States had seceded from the Union, and the country was involved in war. A company was formed in college, under the instruction of Capt. John Reigart, which McClelland joined, and was drilled on the college campus, and when ready for service it reported to the Governor of Wisconsin for duty; but the State not being in a condition to arm or equip the company, it was disbanded, and McClelland continued at his studies in Beloit until the end of his junior year, when he took a letter of dismissal to Williams College, in Massachusetts, then under the Presidency of Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins, where he completed his course, graduating in June, 1864. His six or seven years of academy and uni-

versity life was a continuous war against poverty. With only a few dollars saved from his labors of about two years on the farm, he took a Spring and Summer course of study in a pri- its early components. vate school in Bloomington, and then from the proceeds of five months' teaching entered upon Northumberland family, which derived their pists agree that there are from 38 to 45 dis- a long course of classical and literary studies, name from Percy forest, Normandy. Pierre, tinct elementary sounds in our language. We | running through a period of over six years, should have a character for every one of them. relying solely upon what he could earn nights be to continue the present absurd system of were long years of patient self-denial. He is spelling. As our correspondent says, we should remembered by the senior members of the drop q and x, which are utterly useless. We | Faculty at Beloit as being always at his post should then add from 14 to 21 new letters. and meeting the requirements of his situation March of the next year, he was elected Colonel | Our scheme for such an alphabet would be | without a murmur of complaint, although constantly fighting against adverse circumstances. He relates of himself: "Often have I entered the class room in the morning after having worked three hours, without a morsel of food. and, at the close of the college year, gone into the harvest field and worked so hard during the day, in order to keep up with the other men in the field, that when night came I could

not sleep, from exhaustion." At the close of his junior year he was wholly free from debt, and during the Summer earned considerable money at work in the harvest fields of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, which enabled him to purchase the necessary books and clothes for his senior year, and with the kindly assistance of the late Judge David Davis, of Bloomington, through the intermediation of the Judge's son, Geo. P. Davis, who was a classmate of McClelland, means were furnished with which to pay his current expenses at Williams during his senior year. Soon after graduation he entered the 57th Ill., Fifteenth Corps, and went with it through Georgia and the Carolinas, and served to the close of the war, as a private soldier. Not having entered the army until late in the war, no opportunity presented itself for promotion, and preferring the duties and responsibilities of a common soldier, he declined a detail at Savannah, Ga., which was tendered him through the mediation of Col. Jerome Dean Davis, commanding the 52d Ill., who had | this class: been in school with him at Beloit. At the close of the war, in August, 1865, Mr. McClelland entered the law office of Hon. W. C. or shingler, as did hilyer. The rebel Wat was Goudy in Chicago, and pursued his law studies | called "Walterus helier vel tyler." The word in the day time and worked at night until No- | was formerly spelled in a variety of ways, as vember, 1866, when he presented himself before the Supreme Court at Mount Vernon, for admission to the bar, which was granted after | find this name," says the etymologist Arthur, a critical examination, and he received special | "modified to Tayleure, the orthography having mention as having passed a creditable examin- | been changed by the bearers to hide what they McClelland has devoted himself exclusively to | trate the character of such changes he also rehis professional duties, and commands the re- lates how a Mr. Tayleare once haughtily despect and confidence of the courts and his pro- | manded of a farmer the name of his dog, who fessional associates with whom he is brought replied: "Why, sir, his proper name is Jowler; Mr. McClelland makes no pretensions, does | we call him Jowleure.'

not court notoriety or publicity, but possesses and practices integrity of character and has acter rather than occupation, since it comes lived above reproach among his fellow-citizens. from the Welsh Arth, a bear, and ur, a man; lican in the general tenets of the party, but | ther, strong. liberal in his ideas and tolerant of the opinions of others. His life has been one of toil, and his EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Allow me to sympathies are with him who earns his bread

Wanted to Scare Sarah.

[Detroit Free Press.] The balloonist at the exposition had a call yesterday from a young man wearing a linen duster and having his trousers tucked into his poots. He wanted to take the balloon man's place and make an ascension.

"In the profesh?" was asked. "Ever go up?"

"Perform on the bar?"

"Couldn't think of it."

"Know anything about the parachute?" "Well, what do you expect to do?" "Go up about a mile and then let go and fall

kerchug. "And be smashed to a pulp." "That's just it. I reckon there wouldn't be enough left of me to grease a wagon."

"I can't see your object." and in the next place my gal Sarah has given

cents' worth of gumdrops." "Well?" "Well, it will spite Sarah and scare her 'most to death and the old man will be put to \$25 expense to gather me up and get me home. Say, lemme go."

"Do me a favor." "Not to-day." "Hain't you got any feelin's?" "Not in this line. "Well, I'll have to try sunthin' else, I s'pose, but I had all this planned out. Where's the man who does the burning of Pompeyi? Mebbe

I kin arrange to be hit kersplat by a volcano, of whisky! while Sarah looks on from a 25-cent reserved ! seat on the grand stand." A Barren Count. [Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.] "The experience with the Eleventh Census must be discouraging to people who would like

an American nobility established."

"Why so?" " Because the count is a very unsatisfactory one." That Makes Two. [Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.] McCorkle (to his wife)-Did you know that Mr. Gazzman was a polygamist? Mrs. McCorkle (horrified)-Why, no! McCorkle-Well, he told me that sometimes

his wife acted like a woman beside herself.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

Etymology of Some Patronymics Prominent in Our History-Humble Origin of the Presidential

"What's in a name?" If it happens to be the name of one's sweetheart, there is considerable in it; and if on looking over the morn-Next to his sweetheart's and his own, there

It is a fact that the most aristocratic cogno-Several of the papers throughout the State | mens, if traced to their origins, are usually The family names of 11 of the Presidents are of local origin, a source which includes the character which would seem to commend him largest class of our surnames. Five of these are derived from stems in some way signifying

LOCAL DERIVATIONS,

Washington is probably derived from the Saxon stem, meaning a wash or creek. Wessyngton was the original name, after the place n England where the family originated; weis, meaning a creek or wash setting in from the sea, also the shallow part of a river; ing, a low piece of ground; and ton, for dun, a town; hence, he town on the wash, and residents De Wessyngton, modified to Washington. According to another authority the name

Washington has quite a different derivation. The Anglo-Saxon name of Washington in Sussex was Wassingatun, the town of the Wassings, i. c., sons or descendants of Wass. Two persons of that name occur in Anglo-Saxon times in a charter of manumission to which one was a witness and the other the father of a witness to the freeing of a slave. And this word Wass (sharp, keen, bold,) is traced to a possible relationship with the surname of Gustavus Vasa.

MONROE is of Irish local origin, from Mont Roe, a mountain on the river Roe in Ireland, whence the family came. The surname might be formed also from Moine Roe, a moss-bed on the Roe, or M'unroe, of, from, or about the Roe. This river is sometimes called the Mun-VAN BUREN. This name fully sustains the

claim, as well as the pride, which Martin Van Buren had for his pure Dutch lineage; it comes from the town of Buren, Holland, and means just that-from Buren. Buren is probably derived either from the Saxon root bur, a cottage, or burh, a hill. POLK is an abbreviation of Pollock, derived from the parish of Pollock, Renfrewshire, Scot-

land. In Gelic the word Pollak, regularly pronounced Pock or Polk, is a diminutive from nounced Pock or Polk, is a diminutive from pol, a pool, and signifies a little pit, pond or pool.

FILLMORE is probably derived from the Saxon word mere, a lake, and fille, fullness. Another derivation traces it to the Angle-Saxon other derivation traces it to the Angle-Saxon word mere.

PIERCE is the same in origin as Percy, a signifying a stony place or hunting place, from pirsen, the Tentonic word to hunt; also percer, French, to penetrate, has been suggested as the

original word. BUCHANAN is a parish in Sterling, Scotland, and Buchan a district of Aberdeenshire. The word may come from the Gaelic word boc, bocan,

deer; a deer range. LINCOLN is derived from a stem, Lin, signifying a pool or lake, and coln, the neck of a hill or ridge, from the place in England which occupies the top and side of a steep hill on the GRANT has more possible derivations than

any other President's name. It may come from the Saxon, Irish or French. In Saxon the word grant meant crooked; the bridge at Cambridge was called Grant Bridge because of its shape; also being built over a crooked river, the Cam.

In Old Irish, Grande signifies dark or swarthy; whence the Clan Grant. The English historians, however, as far back as 1229, when Richard Grant was made Archbishop of Canterbury, very evidently regarded the word as derived from the French Grand, sinifying great, brave, valorous; since in writing his name in Latin they styled him Richardus Magnus.

GARFIELD is from the Saxon Garwian, to prepare; Gar in both Gorman and Dutch signifies dressed, ready or done, and field, a depot or place where stores are furnished for an army CLEVELAND is a corruption of Cliff-lane, whence the place Cleveland, in Yorkshire, England, derives its name; it abounds in steep

NAMES OF OCCUPATION.

Three Presidents only possessed names of TYLER, Norman-French, a derivation of occupation. The word anciently meant a roofer

"Tyghelere, Tughler, Tuler and Tewler." TAYLOR, a tailor or maker of clothes. "We but since he is a consequential sort of puppy,

ARTHUR is a name signifying personal char-In politics he is an uncompromising Republalso, derived from the British Ar, a man, and

PATRONYMICS.

The remaining seven Presidential names are all of the class formed from the paternal name or estate, known as Patronymics. As one method the Welsh appended "s" instead of son to the paternal name to form the surname of the child. And so we have Adams,

of Hebrew origin, meaning earth, or red. HAY is Old British, meaning a hedge. JEFFERSON, the son of Jeffry, the latter be-

the son of Adam; Hayes, the son of Hay. The

ing derived from Godfrey, signifying God's Madison, the son of Matthew, the gift of God; or, some say, from Matilda, honorable

JACKSON AND JOHNSON, the son of Jack, the latter being Hebrew for God's grace. HARRISON, the son of Henry, the latter coming from one of four sources, Emrick, ever rich; Herrick, rich lord; Honoricus, honorable, or Heynrick, rich at home.

Beath of an Andrews Ralder. John Wollam, Co. C, 33d Ohio, one of the men who, under command of J. J. Andrews, a citizen of Kentucky, captured a locomotive at Big Shanty, Ga., in 1862, died at Topeka, Kau., Sept. 26, his body being removed to Jackson. O., where it was buried with military honors by the Grand Army Post of Jackson, Sept. 29. The history of this celebrated raid of a few "Well, I've got two. In the first place, the daring soldiers into the very heart of the old man wouldn't give me but \$2 to come here, Southern Confederacy is known to most old veterans. They penetrated the enemy's lines me the shake since we arrived and is now over at Chattanooga, scattering in all directions, in the hog department with a chap who kin came together at Big Shanty, captured part of buy two bushels of peanuts where I can't go 10 | a train of cars, burned many bridges, and were finally nearly all captured by the enemy. Six of the brave band were executed, the leader, Andrews, among the number. Comrade Wollam escaped in October, 1862, and made his way to the Union lines. He has been living in Kansas as a respected and honored citizen for a number of years.

He Should Live in Kentucky. [Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.]

Col. Blood-A man in Virginia has a peculiarity of the eyes by which he sees every object multiplied 19 times. Col. Todd-How he must appreciate a glass

CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE, A BOOK OF THRILLING INTEREST.

which is literally true. No secondary incident in the whole war produced such a deep sensation as the exploits of the 23 "Engine Thieves," as the rebels designated them. This book, written by one of the survivors, tells the story in a very straightforward, fascinating way. It is handsomely gotten up, and well illustrated, and every one interested in the war should not fail to read it. It is just the thing to put into the hands of boys who thirst for stories of adventure and danger. Agents can make fine wages sciling it. It is just the thing for teachers, clergymen, lawyers, sewing-machine and insurance agents, students, and men and women who are unable to do bard physical labor, to sell. Any capable, active man or woman can make from \$2 to \$10 a day taking orders for it. Write for terms to agents, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of \$1.50. Address, which is literally true. No secondary incident in the

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other derivation traces it to the Anglo-Saxon word marca, renowned; also filea, Celtic for bard, and mor, famous, have been suggested as

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